

## HARDING'S TARIFF FIAT TO SENATE AIDS BONUS FOES

Feel That While Bonus May Have Majority, Veto Is Mightier Than Votes.

PRESIDENT HOLDS KEY.

His Message Might Sway Enough Votes to Prevent Overriding Veto.

By David Lawrence.  
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, June 23 (Copyright)—President Harding's assertion of leadership during the past week, in persuading the Senate not to side-track the tariff bill for the bonus, has revived the hopes of opponents of the bonus that Mr. Harding's veto message will have a much more powerful effect on senatorial opinion than was at first anticipated.

There are those on Capitol Hill who mistakenly believe Mr. Harding will sign the Bonus Bill. Senator James Watson of Indiana so predicted in a public speech which has never been specifically contradicted, and members of Congress are assuming that the Indiana leader wouldn't have made his statement without some assurance.

Investigation shows that if the bill were to come to the President to-day Mr. Watson would be proved a bad prophet. For the President is determined to veto the Bonus Bill. This correspondent has been assured so positively on this point that all doubts may be dismissed.

Mr. Harding stands squarely on the position he took when the bill was up in the House. He favors postponement of the bonus if a sales tax is not enacted. The measure pending in the Senate doesn't provide a sales tax and is practically the same as the measure which passed the House.

Mr. Harding wants it understood that he isn't opposed to the bonus in principle. He favors compensation to the soldiers and sailors who fought in the late war, but insists the Government finances are not in shape for an expenditure on the bonus.

Representative ex-service men know, however, that if they lose the fight now, they will have scant chance for another year or two to revive the issue successfully, for a deficit of \$340,000,000, which may grow to a half billion dollars, stares the Government in the face for the fiscal year beginning the first of next month and ending June 30, 1923.

Government finances are such a complicated matter that they permit of wide differences of opinion and interpretation. Those members of the Senate who are fighting in favor of an immediate bonus take a much more rosy view of the condition of the Treasury than do the officials of the Treasury. The latter, however, with the President, believe all effort should be concentrated on funding the public debt, while the bonus advocates insist that the funding has been so successful thus far that the bonus could be financed with little harm to the Treasury's funding plans.

The dispute is largely academic, as it involves many psychological factors in the marketing of investment securities. Nobody will be able to tell accurately the effect of the bonus on the passage of the Bonus Bill would have on the funding of the public debt or on the Government's ability to sell short-term securities. But the men on Capitol Hill who favor the bonus insist that their opinions are as good as anybody else's and they are determined to go ahead.

The question, finally, will resolve itself into a battle of words between the President and the sponsors of the bonus, largely on the question of how the money is to be raised, which the advocates of a bonus feel that to-day they have enough votes to pass the bonus over Mr. Harding's veto, they are not of course able to calculate the psychological effect of positive statements from Mr. Harding in that veto message. For the moment, Mr. Harding has had his way in keeping the bonus from being given right of way in the Senate.

It was thought the bonus forces were strong enough to compel immediate action. They have a majority which is sufficient to pass the bill when it comes up for vote, but Mr. Harding's tactics have raised considerable doubt as to the necessary two-thirds to pass the measure over a Presidential veto.

There are many changes possible between now and the time of the veto message, but the setback which the advocates of the bonus got this week has strengthened Mr. Harding's determination to fight the passage of the measure in its present form.

## TWO ARE KILLED AS MOB ATTACKS TROLLEY AT MINE

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., June 23.—Two men were killed, a deputy sheriff suffered a broken arm and a dozen other persons received minor injuries when a mob attacked an Inebrian traction car carrying non-union miners and officers of the Hudson Coal Company, guarded by deputy sheriffs, from this city to the Lewis mine near Reynoldsville this morning.

The mob-stopped the car, pulled off the trolley and swarmed aboard. Two of the attacking party were shot as they crawled through windows. The mine was opened on an open-shop basis Monday.

## NOTED CHINESE REPORTED DEAD; ONCE ENVOY HERE



## WU TING FANG DIES IN CANTON, REPORT TO SHANGHAI SAYS

Fled With Sun Yat Sen When Southern Government Was Disrupted.

SHANGHAI, June 23 (Associated Press).—Wu Ting Fang, former Minister to Washington, more recently Foreign Minister for Sun Yat Sen in the disrupted Southern Republic Government at Canton, died at Canton this morning, according to a Reuter despatch.

Dr. Wu, an outstanding leader in the politics and jurisprudence of China for many years, at last reports remained loyal to Sun Yat Sen and was believed to have fled Canton with the deposed South China President. The Reuter despatch gave no details.

Wu Ting Fang, with the possible exception of Li Hung Chang, was the greatest friend China ever sent to this country and, with the exception noted, did more to cement the friendly relations between China and America than any other envoy from the Far East. He was twice Minister to Washington and was the most picturesque figure in diplomatic circles at the capital.

It was his sympathies with the United States during the Boxer uprising in 1900 which led to his recall, which meant his execution upon his return to his native country. This was prevented by an intervention from the State Department that his heading would be very offensive to this country.

With the Boxers pressing close upon Peking, Wu succeeded in getting a message through to the American Minister, Mr. Conger, who, with his family and a number of prominent Americans was shut up in the legation compound in the walled city, and for the safety of whom the gravest fears were felt.

Dr. Wu's activities were extremely displeasing to the Emperor Dowager and her advisers, and his recall, which was in the nature of a rebuke, quickly followed. He was retired from active life after having been given an inferior position, but was subsequently returned to his post at Washington, a personal triumph for the Ministry. His resignation was in 1907, five years after his recall. He left Washington to return to China to aid in the formation of the republic, in which he took the most active part.

Wu Ting Fang was born in Singapur in 1847. He was educated in the Chinese classics in Canton and in English at Hongkong. He studied international and other law for two years at Lincoln's Inn, London, where he enrolled in 1874. He was admitted to practice at the English bar. He worked hard to bring the United States, making studies of our institutions, and when he reached Hongkong entered the practice of law there, and left in 1882 to become legal adviser and deputy for foreign affairs at Peking. In 1895 he was appointed chief director of the Tientsin University.

It was at his house that he and a number of other prominent Chinese had their quarters cut off after Wu had memorialized the Imperial Throne favoring the abolition of the queue. He strongly sympathized with the revolutionary movement begun in 1911 and advised the Prince Regent to abdicate. Two years later, his appeal to the world for recognition of the Chinese Republic was issued.

He was one of the active agents in the formation of the Canton Government. He worked hard to bring the North and South Chinese Governments together through 1919 and 1920 but without success.

CONVICTED OF HOLDING UP  
GROCER.

Frank Boyer, twenty, of No. 401 East 19th Street, was sentenced by Judge Nott, General Sessions, to serve from five to ten years in Sing Sing for robbery after conviction in the hold-up of Samuel Goldberg in his grocery at No. 298 East 19th Street on March 2, when thugs robbed his ill of \$12.

## HITCHCOCK SAYS TARIFF BILL WILL FOSTER MONOPOLY

Declares Real Purpose Is to Shut Out Imports in Many Lines.

CALLS IT STUPIDITY.

Attacks Claim That It Is Necessary to Curb German Trade.

WASHINGTON, June 23 (Associated Press).—The prediction that another era of trust formation would follow passage of the Administration Tariff Bill was made to-day in the Senate by Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, Nebraska. He charged that the real purpose of the measure was to shut out imports in many commodities and give a monopoly to favored manufacturers so that they could increase prices at the expense of the American consumers.

Declaring that the great shrinkage in the country's international trade in the past two years was largely responsible for the present widespread depression over the country, the Nebraska Senator said a policy of further restricting that trade was "nothing less than stupidity."

Senator Hitchcock called attention to the fact that the only country with which American commerce was improving was Germany, and argued that the pending bill seemed to be directed against trade from that country.

"Time after time in this discussion," he said, "high tariff schedules have been defended as necessary to check imports from Germany. Time after time German competition has been given as the reason for raising the tariffs. The settled purpose of the authors of this bill seems to have been to attack German trade and make it impossible for German imports to enter the country."

"When we have asked for proof it has not been possible for the bill's champions to produce any statistics at all to show that imports from Germany are injuring American industry under the present law. On the other hand, imports from Germany since the war have gained very slowly—much more slowly than our exports to Germany."

"For the ten months ending with April this year our imports from Germany were almost exactly the same as they were for the ten months ending with April last year—slightly in excess of \$77,000,000. Imports from Germany at the present time are less than half what they were before the war."

"These figures show how false the claim is that we are in any danger from a great inundation of German goods at prices with which our manufacturers cannot compete. As a matter of fact, it is unfortunate that Germany has not been able to send us more of her products. That would have made it possible for her to purchase more of our products."

"Undoubtedly the German Government has strained every nerve to increase her exports to other countries. That is the only way in which she can get gold with which to meet her enormous obligations. But in spite of her great efforts, it doesn't matter whether a boy is an Italian, a German, a Hebrew, Dutch or Irish—no kiddie cares any more. It's the boy himself and what he knows."

Miss Stephens looks longingly around her office which will be here no longer, and while she is planning to rest and do exactly as she pleases in that New Rochelle cottage, she says she will never forget those years of experience among the girls and boys of this city.

## JEWELLER TO APPEAL STERLING SILVER CASE

Justice Making Decision Doubts Intent to Deceive and Suspends Sentence.

Adolph H. Rosenfeld, attorney for Charles A. Keene, Jeweller, No. 130 Broadway, will appeal from the decision of the Court of Special Sessions, which on Wednesday found Keene and an employee guilty of violating section 421 of the Penal Law relating to the marking of metals. The evidence before the court was that Keene had sold a belt buckle to a girl, who was represented to be silver, the underside of the buckle being stamped with the word "sterling."

It was shown that while the buckle itself, when assayed, was found to measure up to the standard of sterling silver, the grip attachment in the buckle was of a lower metal. The weight of the grip attachment was only one-half the weight of the buckle proper, but when the two separate parts were melted down together the combination produced a metal below the sterling standard. It was on this evidence that the court held there had been a technical violation of the law.

Attorney Rosenfeld pointed out to the court that the grip attachment was made of a metal entirely different in character and color from the sterling in the buckle proper, and that obviously there had been no attempt of intent on the part of his client to deceive or defraud any one. The bawler representing Keene, stated that the indictments concerned transactions in stocks with women and that he was to be presumed innocent until proven otherwise. They ridiculed the fact that Keene had taken an appeal to the United States Supreme Court on habeas corpus proceedings, which had been denied, thus causing delay in the case till the October term of the United States Appellate Court.

Justice Salmon, in pronouncing judgment, said he did not believe there had been any intent to deceive and suspended sentence.

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## After Fifty Years Teaching in New York Public Schools Miss Kate M. Stephens Retires

Principal Regretful That She Is to Leave "Best Schools in the World."

By Fay Stevenson.

After spending fifty years of her life in the public schools of this city, Miss Kate M. Stephens, Principal of Public School No. 135, at 51st Street and First Avenue, is to retire this month and enjoy the rest of her life as she pleases. But Miss Stephens is not especially elated at even the prospect of living in a brand new cottage which she has purchased in New Rochelle, because she loves children and school life.

For the last fifteen years she has been principal of P. S. 135, and with a smile on her lips she exclaims that every moment in that school has been a pleasant one.

"I think teaching is a woman's natural vocation," this sweet-faced, blue-eyed woman said in her office, as she smoothed out the folds of her black and white crepe dress and arranged a string of dark blue beads. "In my day teaching was about the only occupation open to women, but, despite the many fields now open to them, I still think teaching is the most interesting and fascinating work for the feminine mind."

"I was born in New York City, in the section which was known as the old Seventh Ward," continued Miss Stephens, "and I was quite a fashionable section in that day. It took in Madison and Henry Streets, where many old-fashioned homes were. I lived with my parents, but was very anxious to get out into the world and make my own way. So, after graduating from Public School No. 42, I took private instruction and then started forth to teach with the magnificent salary of \$38 per month."

"My first position was a primary grade at P. S. No. 42, the school from which I graduated, but I only remained there three months. At the end of that time I taught all the grammar grades in P. S. No. 75 with the exception of the two highest grades. At that time only men were allowed to teach the highest grades. I taught in this school for twenty-five years, and then I became a principal of the evening school at P. S. No. 2. After ten years there I came directly to this school, where I have been principal for fifteen years, thus teaching altogether fifty years."

"Just fifty years ago, it has been intimated, the politicians ran the school quite a little," it was suggested to Miss Stephens. "I never knew any politicians in my life," she said, with a little toss of her head as she added, "we had local school boards even in those days and I want to say that Jacob T. Boyle, the well-known educator, did much for the present New York school system, which I believe to be the finest in the world, and I have been abroad, so I think I know whereof I speak."

"The days of the three R's were all right, but this present system, with all its many branches, is much superior. Not only do I think New York children have the best opportunities to learn, but they have the excellent opportunity of being broad and knowing no prejudice. It doesn't matter whether a boy is an Italian, a German, a Hebrew, Dutch or Irish—no kiddie cares any more. It's the boy himself and what he knows."

Miss Stephens looks longingly around her office which will be here no longer, and while she is planning to rest and do exactly as she pleases in that New Rochelle cottage, she says she will never forget those years of experience among the girls and boys of this city.

## ASKS THAT LAMAR BE SENT TO JAIL

Judge Mantor Reserves Decision on Application by U. S. Attorney.

Application for an order directing David Lamar, known as "the Wolf of Wall Street," to surrender to United States Marshal Hecht, to begin serving the term of one year's imprisonment, imposed on him May 21, 1917, for violation of the Sherman law, was made to-day to Judge Mantor in the Federal District Court by Acting United States Attorney William J. Millard. Judge Mantor reserved decision.

Lamar was sentenced following his conviction of causing strikes on steamship piers and in munition plants in the interest of the German Government. Mr. Millard stated that though Lamar is on \$50,000 bond pending appeal, "he seems to have abused his liberty by committing grand larceny."

Twice Lamar was indicted in New York courts and a short time ago was alleged to have assaulted a woman with a bottle while in a taxi cab with her.

Stephen C. Baldwin and Elijah N. Zoline, representing Lamar, stated that the indictments concerned transactions in stocks with women and that he was to be presumed innocent until proven otherwise. They ridiculed the fact that Lamar had taken an appeal to the United States Supreme Court on habeas corpus proceedings, which had been denied, thus causing delay in the case till the October term of the United States Appellate Court.

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## E. L. MARSTON SUED IN ALLEGED SALE OF OIL STOCKS

Armstrong, Asking \$55,707, Charges Blair Co. Officer With Misrepresentation.

Sensational charges of misrepresentation in the sale of oil stocks are made against Edgar Lewis Marston, Vice President of the Blair Securities Corporation of New York and a resident of Port Chester, in a suit brought by Frank C. Armstrong, a director in the Blair concern for the recovery from Marston of \$55,707. Justice Morschauser at White Plains to-day granted a warrant of attachment in favor of Armstrong against Marston's account in the Bankers' Trust Company of New York.

Marston, besides his Blair connection, is former President of the Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Maryland Railroad Company and other corporations, and is a trustee of Vassar College. He organized the Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Company. Armstrong charges that Marston approached him and others whose names are for the present withheld with an offer to sell 180 shares of Texas & Pacific at \$1,850 a share. Marston, according to the complaint, said he was acting for Brown University, to which he had presented the stock, and that the university wanted to sell in order to provide funds for a school of languages.

Armstrong and his associates, the complaint states, bought the stock, being influenced by Marston's assertion that the oil wells were producing \$5,000 barrels of oil a day; that the company had a surplus of \$2,000,000; that the Standard Oil Company had offered \$60,000 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey for oil leases held by the Texas Pacific Company, and that the Sinclair Oil Company had offered \$120,000,000 for 60,000 shares of Texas Pacific stock.

All these representations, Armstrong charges, were false. Marston has been prominent in New York financial affairs for more than thirty years and has been a member of the Blair firm since 1898. In addition to his connection with Vassar College, he is a trustee of the General Education Board, Brown University, and the Bishop Baptist College. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and his clubs include the Union League, Metropolitan, New York Yacht Club, Downtown, Apawamis, Westchester Country, Automobile and Blind Brook at Port Chester, where he lives when in New York. He is said to be in San Francisco at present.

## POLAND INVADED BY SOVIET TROOPS

Russo-Pole War Feared—Rush Protest to Moscow.

PARIS, June 23 (Associated Press).—An invasion of Polish territory by bands of Bolshevik troops within the last twenty-four hours is causing much concern in official circles, where the fear is voiced that encounters between Polish forces and the Bolsheviks might easily lead to the opening of hostilities between the two countries.

## HEALTH OF LENGLEN IS REPORTED WORSE

PARIS, June 23 (Associated Press).—The French Tennis Federation, upon receiving a letter this morning from Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen at London, saying her health was continuing poorly and she was not yet decided whether to play in the singles of the tennis tournament at Wimbledon, sent her a message urging a prompt decision in the affirmative or negative.

The federation advised Mlle. Lenglen not to answer in the affirmative against the advice of physicians. It is the opinion of the federation officials that the health of tennis star has become worse.

## HARVARD FACULTY COMMITTEE WILL "SIFT" STUDENTS

Thirteen Members, Including Three Jews, Named to Study Candidates for Entry.

(Special to The Evening World.)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 23.—The problem of efficiently sorting out the future enrolment of Harvard University in all departments will not be decided for a year, according to Prof. Charles H. Grandgent, eighty-three years old, Chairman of the committee which President Lowell has appointed to study and report on the subject. The vote of the faculty some time ago was to allow the President to appoint such a committee, but later votes of a dubious expediency were adopted only to have a return made to the original vote when it became known that the university was endeavoring to limit its future enrolment of Jewish students.

Outlining the plans of the committee, Prof. Grandgent to-day stated that the Jewish problem is the greatest and most important looming in the investigation.

"The proportion of Jewish students at the university is greater than any other race," he said. "Consequently, the problem of restricting Jews—if it is necessary to restrict—is the greatest."

"The committee will devote a year to the investigation. Men of eminence, Harvard graduates, students themselves and everyone concerned will be consulted."

"Our investigation is for the good of the university and the good of the student alike. To-day Jews are practically ostracized from social organizations. This prejudice is reflected in the college."

"If there were fewer Jews this probably would not be so."

"I believe this is a racial, rather than religious, prejudice. 'Harvard wishes to slight no one—wishes to make no distinction. The question of the Jew arises because the Jewish race in the college is greater in proportion than any other race.'"

"The number of Jews entering the university has been increasing recently."

"Just how to make a sifting of students seeking admittance to the college is most difficult. It seems plain that a college entrance examination would not solve this problem. The Jew is a remarkable student. He is intelligent. The Jewish race as a whole is intelligent."

"It is astounding the number of Jews coming from poor districts who have entered Harvard and become remarkable students. They are very industrious."

Three members of the Harvard committee are of Jewish blood.

## FOUR INDICTED IN ROBBERY OF CHAIN STORES

Men Held in Baltimore Will Be Extradited Here for Speedy Trial.

Four men under arrest in Baltimore were to-day indicted in this city for robbery and are supposed to be of the gang of thugs who, in recent months, have preyed upon the Beck-Hazard shoe stores in Manhattan and Brooklyn and also upon various establishments of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. The men are Benjamin Edelman, Michael Schultz, Joseph, his brother, and Max Berger. Gov. Miller will request their immediate extradition.

The latest robbery of a Beck-Hazard store occurred on May 1, when the establishment at No. 146 Bowery was held up at the pistol point, the clerks robbed of all their jewelry and one of them forced to open the safe, from which \$800 was taken. Berger is a former employee of the concern.

Since January six other stores of the company have been robbed and all under more or less similar conditions. On Feb. 18 the store at No. 136 Bowery was robbed for the first time, the booty then amounting to \$1,000. On the same day the store at No. 11 Avenue C was robbed of \$600. The store at No. 31 Second Avenue was robbed March 13 of \$200 and on the 29th following, the establishment at No. 329 Grand Street, Brooklyn, was invaded and \$2,400 stolen.

On April 7 the thieves entered another branch, No. 547 Second Avenue, at night, rolled the safe from the front to the back of the store, leaving a dummy safe in its place, and footed the strong box of \$700. On April 10 the store at No. 490 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed of \$2,000.

The arrests in Baltimore were made ten days ago and August Lat, one of the clerks held up on the morning of May 1 in the Bowery store, identified the four as the robbers.

## AMERICAN WHO WON OPEN GOLF TITLE OF GREAT BRITAIN



## SAMUEL GOMPERS IS ELECTED LABOR HEAD FOR 41ST TIME

First Six Vice-Presidents of Federation Also Returned to Office.

CINCINNATI, O., June 23 (Associated Press).—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was re-elected without opposition to-day at the federation's annual convention. It was his forty-first election to the office.

After the unanimous vote had been cast for Mr. Gompers a demonstration broke loose and continued a few minutes. Then Mr. Gompers thanked the delegates.

"I shall endeavor to give the best that is in me," he added.

The convention also re-elected James Duncan of Quincy, Mass., representing the Granite Cutters' Union, as First Vice-President; Joseph P. Valentine, Cincinnati, Molders' Union, Second Vice-President; Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Carpenters' Union, Third Vice-President; William Green, Indianapolis, Miners' Union, Fourth Vice-President; W. D. Mahon, Detroit, Street Car Men's Union, Fifth Vice-President, and T. A. Rickett, Chicago, Garment Workers' Union, Sixth Vice-President.

The first contest developed when Thomas F. Flaherty of Washington, representing the Post Office Clerks' Union, was nominated to oppose the re-election of Jacob Fischer of Indianapolis, President of the Barbers' Union, as Seventh Vice President of the federation.

Mr. Fischer defeated Mr. Flaherty for Seventh Vice President by a vote of 17,755 to 13,379, and then Matthew Wolf of Chicago, representing the Photo-Engravers' Union, was re-elected Eighth Vice President without a contest.

In the second contest Daniel J. Tobin of Indianapolis, President of the Teamsters' Union, won re-election as Treasurer, over Joseph A. Franklin of Kansas City, Kan., President of the Boilermakers' Union. The vote was: Tobin, 18,519; Franklin, 12,542.

The election of officers was completed, except election of fraternal delegates, by the re-election without opposition of Frank Morrison of Washington, as Secretary. He is a member of the Printers' Union and has been Secretary for twenty-five years. He was applauded.

Portland, Ore., was chosen over Houston, Texas, as the seat of the next convention, October, 1923. Atlantic City dropped out of the contest.

Benjamin Schlesinger of New York, President of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Edward J. McGovern of Boston, President of the plasterers' union, were elected fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress to be held next September, and William E. Hulsebeck of Cincinnati was named as delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress which meets in August.

## MEETING KINGS MAY HELP TAFT, GOMPERS SAYS

Doesn't Need to Lose Common Touch, Says Labor Head.

CINCINNATI, O., June 23. Chief Justice Taft may be a better judge for having had an audience with King George of England, according to Samuel Gompers.

Gompers, one of Taft's leading critics, said to-day it did him good to meet Kings and Potentates, and thought it might help Taft.

## PIPES FOR WOMEN IN RESTAURANTS NEW LONDON FAD

Girls Say It Saves Stained Fingers; Society Woman Prefers Cigars.

LONDON, June 23. London's smart young women have introduced the fashion of pipe-smoking at the fashionable restaurants and cafes. The pipes usually are small and of rich brim or meerschaum with slender stems and gold rings. Virginia tobacco flavored with attar of roses or some exotic Oriental perfume is favored.

The girls say they prefer pipe smoking to cigarettes because it is cooler and cleaner and doesn't stain the hands with nicotine as cigarettes do.

One noted society woman has a strong predilection for cigars and is not shy about smoking them in public places.

## DEMOCRAT GIVES WAY TO REPUBLICAN HEAD OF POSTAL SAVINGS

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Malcolm Kerlin, a Democrat, who was appointed a clerk in the Post Office Department in 1906, has resigned as director of the postal savings system, effective July 1, it was announced to-day.

He will be succeeded by William E. Buffington, a Republican, now superintendent of the Division of Finance who was appointed to a position in the department in 1906.

## 57

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## DIED.

GREGORY.—ANNA C. CAMPBELL, NERAL CHURCH, Saturday, 2 P. M.  
MEYER.—GEORGE D. CAMPBELL, NERAL CHURCH, Friday, 2 P. M.

## FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

THE FUNERAL CHURCH